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Hongkong, 24th April, 1912.

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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Notices

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. "	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. "	15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. "	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. "	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. "	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. "	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. "	16 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. "	10 min.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. "	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon "	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. "	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. "	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. "	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. "	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. "	10 min.
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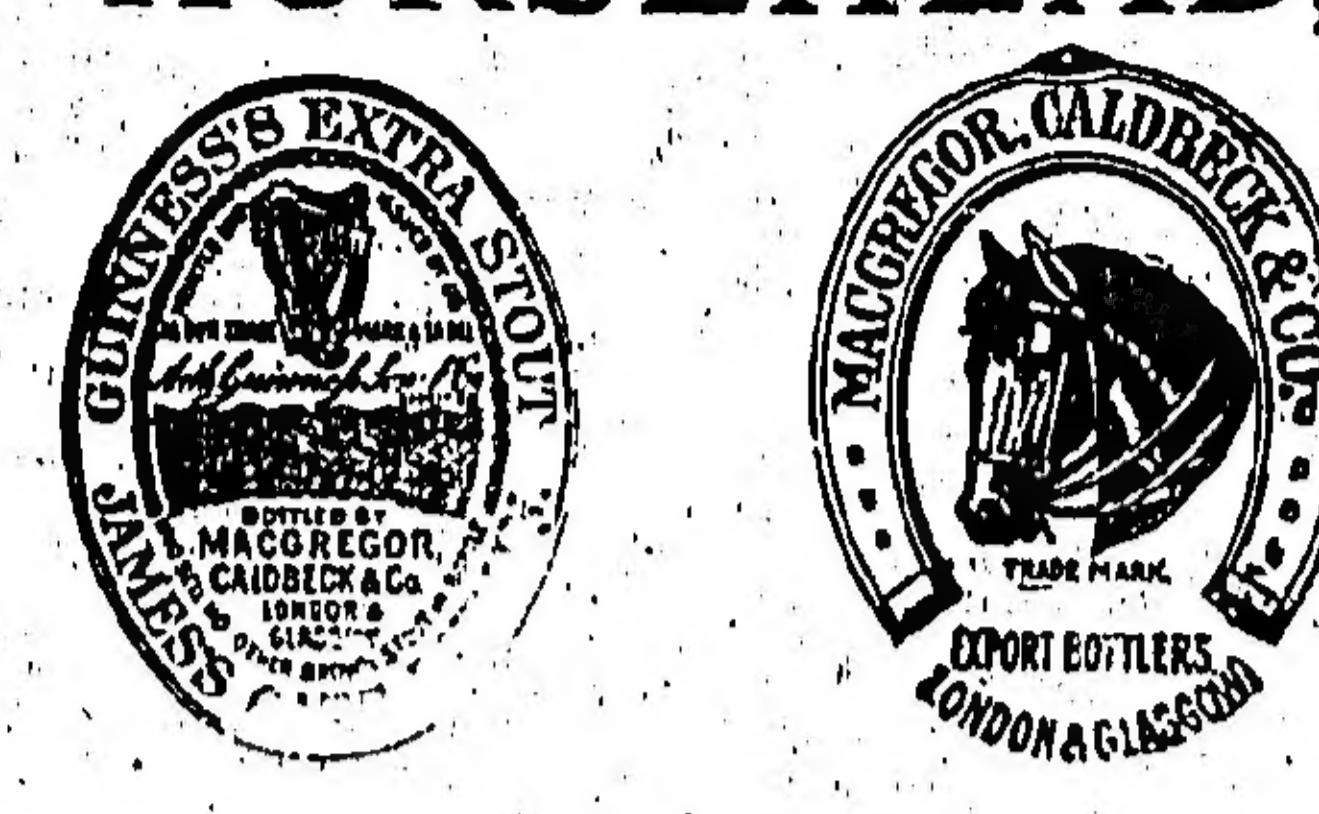
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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Hongkong, 26th January 1912.

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

The Flight of Birds.

Owing to the fact that Hongkong is at once a big seaport and a fortress the Government in its wisdom have placed such restrictions on the art, or science, or craft of aviation that it is extremely problematical that we shall ever see aeroplanes in active use here, at least not for some time to come. But outside the narrow bounds of our tiny colony men are keenly awake to the possibilities of aviation and follow its developments with the most vivid interest, and Government after Government are starting aviation corps and promoting means for developing the military possibilities of flying. Of course it is a commonplace now that it was by studying the flight of birds that men were led to experiment with the mystery of flying themselves, birds being the classic example. But, as the "Literary Digest" astutely points out, "since man took to the air, something about his teachers and models, the birds, are almost more mysterious to him than they were before. His whirling propeller stands him in stead for the flapping of wings; his outspread planes are the steady pinions for coasting or soaring; but how about the birds that move only by soaring—that have discarded their motor?"

Daily Press.

China's Disorder.

Disorder throughout the country was bound to ensue for a time; but it is true at the present moment to say that wherever "the foolish optimistic revolutionaries" have established themselves, absolute anarchy prevails? We are bound to say that this seems to grossly misrepresent the actual condition of the country. There is a good deal of unrest and disorder in many parts of China, but we must bear in mind that it is scarcely three months since the Manchu rulers abdicated and peace was declared. The situation will necessarily be uneasy for some time yet to come, but the task of getting the people—and especially the disabanded troops—to settle down again to their anti-bellum avocations should have proceeded so smoothly as it has done gives the world reasonable justification for faith in the ability of the new Government in China to successfully lead the country back to a state of peace and contentment, equal, at least, to that which obtained before the Revolution. It will need great tact, clear judgment and no little firmness on the part of the Central Government to secure the country against the evils which Mr. Hippisley appears to consider inevitable; but we await further proof of a want of ability to manage the situation before we join the other Jeremiads in their lamentations.

South China Morning Post.

The Men Below.

In the case of the Titanic there were between forty and fifty engineers, and at the first warning of serious trouble every man, whether on watch or not, would be expected by moral law to assemble in the engine-room. Asking no questions, they would rush to their posts more or less in the dark as to what necessitated the call, only to obtain later a fuller knowledge than anyone on deck of the seriousness of the accident.

Each moment spent below might lessen their chances of escape, but having located the damage and ascertained its extent, hasty measures would be taken, regardless of all risks to counteract its effects. The ship's pumps would be started with a view to keeping down the inflow of water, and the coal bunkers doors would be closed. This latter task, possibly involving the use of labour in the engine-room, enormous quantities of coal

will be exhibited, so that passengers may go ROUND THE GLOBE with all the thrills and excitement of a railway journey in the record time of HALF AN HOUR.

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BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10.
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HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH.

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WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

GERMANY.

A sentry guarding a fort at Mülheim-an-Rhein, Germany, surprised three men breaking into the canteen. On his challenging them one man surrendered and the others fled. The sentry, after reportedly summoning the fugitives to halt, fired and killed them both.

Germany's plans for naval and military expansion have brought about a Cabinet crisis, resulting in the fall of Herr Wermuth, Secretary for the Imperial Treasury. Herr Wermuth tried when he entered office in 1909 to break the tradition of Dreadnought building on borrowed money. He favoured, among other sources of revenue, the levying of a tax on inheritances, but the Imperial Chancellor, realising that the Catholic and Conservative Parties would not tolerate death duties, yielded to their opposition, thus making Herr Kuhn Wermuth's retirement inevitable. Herr Kuhn, Under-Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has been appointed Herr Wermuth's successor.

The miners' strike in Germany was shortlived. The men have returned to work in the Ruhr district of Westphalia. A partial strike broke out in Saxony. In the course of a debate in the Prussian Diet the Minister of Commerce said that the best means of Government could use to end the strike was to give protection to men who wished to work. There was another partial strike by colliers employed in a number of the smaller mines in Northern France.

It is stated that Professor Ehrlich, of Frankfort, has succeeded in effecting a remarkable improvement in his famous "600" specific, which is regarded as second only in importance to the discovery of the preparation itself. The improvement consists of a method for making the preparation completely soluble in water without the aid of any solvents whatsoever. What is still more vital is that the resulting solution is neutral—that is, it is neither acid nor alkaline.

PORTUGAL.

King Manoel has sent a letter in reply to an address presented to him by exiled Portuguese Monarchists, in which he says:—"It is a great consolation for me to see that the hearts of so many brave and loyal Portuguese are close to mine. With noble unselfishness you have not hesitated to sacrifice your interests, your fortunes, and your social positions to your convictions and belief. As your King, and as a Portuguese, I express to all my gratitude for this manifestation. From the bottom of my heart I send you in return greetings, with the solemn assurance that I feel myself attached to my dear country and I have faith in its future. I believe firmly in its redemption, and I am confident in my people, who are ever present in my mind and in my heart."

Notes have been exchanged between the Portuguese and British Governments regarding the existing alliance between the two countries. Great Britain has assured Portugal that no alteration has been made on her part since the advent of the Republic and that the conditions remain as they were under the Monarchy—namely, that in the event of an attack upon Portugal or an attempt to seize her Colonies Britain will protect Portuguese territory.

Portuguese troops are being sent from Lisbon and Oporto to reinforce the northern garrisons, as there are indications of a Royalist movement on the frontier.

FRANCE.

M. Regnault, the French Minister, has gone to Fez with the Special Mission charged by the French Government to negotiate the Treaty for a Protectorate over Morocco. Delicate as this mission is, its success is practically assured, and no great length of time should be necessary in which to obtain Sultan Haïd's signature.

After an extraordinary campaign by soropiano, M. Vedrines defeated by 7,690 to 6,927 votes in his effort to be elected to the Chamber as a "member for aviation." The victor was M. Bonnial, official candidate of the Radical-Socialist Party.

In the present disturbed condition of European politics the fresh force which France has found in the revival of patriotism in the Republic is a factor which is destined to weigh heavily in the balance. The national reawakening is steadily restoring France to her old position of being a decisive factor in the European Concert, a strong and self-reliant bond of union between Russia, her ally and Britain, her friend. The great national subscription on behalf of the military air fund continues to swell by leaps and bounds. It is one of the most extraordinary subscriptions on record, for the reason that every class of the population, both French and foreign, is participating. The total now stands at £73,000.

HOLLAND.

Eight years of patient work in hybridising gladioli have resulted in Mr. C. P. Alkemade, a Dutch bulb grower, of Noordwijk, near Leyden, making a small fortune with a new and beautiful form. He has sold several single bulbs for sum varying up to £23, and has just disposed of 2 lbs. of bulbs for £1,000. The new gladiolus, called Glory of Nootdijk, is of a rare hue of soft, light yellow, with twelve flowers on one stem, measuring from five to seven inches in diameter.

ALGERIA.

An Arab bandit named Labano has had the unique experience of being sentenced to death three times and to hard labour for life—seven times at Oran, in Algeria. He has still to undergo one more trial and get one more sentence to satisfy justice before his execution.

UNITED STATES.

The National City Company, which is allied to the National City Bank, has appointed Mr. Morgan Shuster, the late Treasurer-General in Persia, as its representative in South America.

About 15,000 carpenters in Chicago have struck for increased wages, and building operations to the value of £7,000,000 are affected. The union carpenters of Des Moines (Iowa) have also ceased work and the movement threatens to spread.

There was a tremendous explosion of black powder recently in the LaSalle and Rand Powder Works at Wayne, New Jersey. The mill in which the powder was stored and some adjacent buildings were wrecked and two employees were killed, while others were injured.

The report of the officer in command of the West Virginian, the American cruiser which recently visited Palmyra Island, has been received in Washington and has been subjected in certain journalistic quarters to a good deal of sensational embroidery to the effect that the object of the voyage was to seize the island from Great Britain. As a matter of fact, Washington appears to regard the island as already belonging to the United States by virtue of the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, and in despatching a cruiser to have been actuated by the fears expressed by the owner of the island, who is an American, that his property had been tampered with by foreigners.

Advices from Lafayette, Louisiana, say that Clementine Barnabet, a half-breed negress, has told a story which the police believe clears up the mystery surrounding the murder of 20 negroes in Louisiana and gives clues which will fix the guilt for 15 other night assassinations of blacks there and in Texas. Apparently she was the chief of a mysterious negro sect, the members of which performed human sacrifices. The negroes declared that she herself had killed 37 persons.

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS

The H. K. C. C. Tournament.

Of the games in the tournament played on Saturday in the H. K. C. C. tournament that is now drawing to a close, the one that excited most interest was the game between H. H. Nisbet and L. R. Philips, and Capt. Brierly and Capt. James, being the semi-final in the professional pairs. The game resulted in a win for the former pair, though Philips never seemed to be at the top of his form, by 6-3, 7-5.

On Wednesday H. A. Nisbet meets H. Hancock in the final in the Singles Championship and the winner will subsequently meet Capt. Day, the present holder.

Kowloon Cricket Club Tournament.

Following are further results:—Championship First R. and :—L. J. Blackburn beat R. J. Brown 6/2, 6/1, 6/2, Capt. Clarke beat H. Eggars 7/5, 6/3, 6/2. Second Round:—A. O. Brown beat C. H. Rose 6/4, 3/6, 3/0, 6/1, 6/4. Capt. Clarke beat E. Abraham 4/6, 6/2, 6/3, 6/0. Singles Handicap A. Glass First Round:—S. E. Green (owes 4/0) beat Lieut. Thompson (ser.) 6/3, 6/4, L. J. Blackburn (recs. 15.2) beat C. Fitock (owes 15.2) 6/1, 6/0. Capt. Clarke (ser.) beat O. R. Chumpton (ser.) 6/1, 6/2.

Singles Handicap B. Class First Round:—W. Waterhouse received a walk over from J. G. McEwen. Second Round:—G. H. May (owes 15) beat R. J. Brown (ser.) 7/5, 6/4, J. H. Mead (owes 30) beat T. Chee (owes 15) 6/2, 6/3, 6/3. Singles Handicap C. Class First Round:—F. Ullerman (recs. 15) beat A. J. Hewitt (recs. 2-0), 6/2, 6/1. Second Round:—A. F. Raven received a walk over from H. S. Spurgo. A. A. Fyfe (recs. 15-2) beat Sime (ser.) 6/3, 7/5, C. Brown received a walk over from W. P. Gregory.

Doubles Championship:—Eggars and Brandstetter beat Menz and Raithon 8/6, 3/6, 6/0.

Professional Pairs. First Round:—Thompson and Williams beat Raven and White 6/1, 6/0, Wolf and Taylor beat Rouse and Sutton 6/2, 6/3.

Doubles Handicap Second Round:—Stevens and Hewitt (recs. 15) beat Mead and Waterhouse (ser.) 6/4, 6/3, Wolf and Taylor (recs. 4-6) beat Rose and Chee (recs. 15-2) 6/1, 6/4, Rouse and Sutton (rec. 15) beat Fitock and Blackburn (recs. 15-2) 6/1, 6/2. Third Round:—Wolf and Taylor (recs. 4-6) beat Rouse and Sutton (rec. 15) 3/0, 7/5, 9/7.

Mixed Doubles Handicap First Round:—Mrs. MacAskill and Mr. MacAskill (rec. 3-0) beat Miss Leslie and Mr. Mead (ser.) 7/5, 7/5.

Mrs. Fitock and Mr. Fitock (recs. 15-2) beat Miss Hands and Mr. May (rec. 3-6) 6/4, 6/4.

Mrs. Green and Mr. Green received a walk over in the first round.

All the second rounds must be concluded by the 5th of May.

CCC. AT HOME.

The Close of the Season.

There was a large attendance on Saturday at the ground of the Craignaw Cricket Club, Happy Valley, when the club were "at home" for the presentation of prizes and trophies won by the club during the season. This last function was performed after an interesting programme of sports had been concluded by Mrs. Drew Braidwood. Among the trophies presented was one received by the Captain Mr. H. H. Taylor—the shield presented to the winning club of the League by the South China Morning Post Co., Ltd.

The results of the sports were:—

Wheelbarrow race—I. A. Rose and A. G. Sifflad.

Potato and bucket race—First semi-final—1, J. V. Braga; 2, I. Chuanatt. Second semi-final—1, A. G. Sifflad; 2, R. Peastonji.

Girls' race (7 to 12)—1, Miss Connie Hansen; 2, Miss S. Weill.

Ladies' nomination, ball and hat race—1, J. V. Braga (nominated by Mrs. Braidwood); 2, A. G. Sifflad (nominated by Mrs. Tuxford); 3, W. Allen (nominated by Mrs. Winifred).

The results of the sports were:—

Visitor's three-legged race—1, Goffrey and Sminton; 2, A. R. Ellis and W. A. Wilson.

Children's race (under 7)—1, Miss N. Ismail; 2, Miss R. Tollan; 3, Miss Boissert.

Ladies' nomination, combined cigarette and thread, and needle race—1, R. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss Silvin); 2, A. M. Sifflad (nominated by Mrs. Christians).

Heavyweights Handicap—1, A. Foster; 2, H. Stainfield.

Tossing the Bucket—R. A. Carvalho and E. L. Braga.

THE GOLFING CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIP.

The "N. C. Daily News" says:—A matter which has been

disussed during the recent inter-port visit is well worthy of consideration is a championship for the Far East. As events now stand there seems a considerable prospect of something being done in this respect, though, as Shanghai found, a fair crop of difficulties is in the way. The one year it was tried in Shanghai it did not prove a success, but that is no reason why, if held under different conditions, it should not ultimately succeed. At present the matter has not got past the stage of informal discussion, and it may be some time before definite proposals are made for consideration by the various clubs affected. It may, however, be mentioned that the present proposal is to try such an event at Hongkong.

When the subject of a championship of the Far East was discussed in 1909-10, the decision arrived at was to hold it in conjunction with and at the same time as the competition for the Shanghai Challenge Cup, and the question was the area which the championship could embrace. With the hope of entries from Japan a trial was made at Shanghai, but the only port to send men was Hongkong. This has been the case in the inter-club competition all the time, and it was in view of the impossibility of securing entries from other places that the championship was dropped.

In deciding to discontinue in the golfing authorities acted wisely, for with an entry which could in no way be considered representative, the honour of being champion was a hollow one indeed. The idea that has now come up for consideration is that Hongkong may prove a more convenient spot, and by giving the championship a trial there it may be possible to secure representatives from the Straits. It would of course be an individual competition, unconnected with anything in the way of inter-club contests.

The matter has still to be put officially before the clubs interested, but here seems to be only one objection to be mentioned, and that is that if too many difficulties supervene to prevent a fair representation of talent attending, it will be no more worth the name of championship of the Far East, or whatever it may be called, than would the competition inaugurated in Shanghai. Hongkong, however, offers probably no good facilities for golfers attending as any place that can be mentioned, and it has the additional advantage in its now course at Fanling. With an arrangement to hold it at the most likely time for players getting the necessary leave, such as the Christmas holidays, it ought to stand a fair chance of success. The reports of the Fanling course are of the brightest, and in time it is said it will rank not only as the best course east of Suez, but one of the finest outside Great Britain and Ireland. It is interesting to note that in its present state the record is eighty, and is held by Mr. T. S. Forrest.

The adventurous career of a clergyman's son was disclosed in the Probate Court recently, when Sir Samuel Evans heard an application to presume the death of Edward Sydney Burrough.

Mr. J. H. Murphy said the deceased was a son of the Rev. John Burrough, and was born in 1864. Apprenticed to the mercantile marine in 1884, he deserted his ship in Australia. Afterwards he was convicted of stealing. In 1885 he returned secretly to his father.

In October, 1893, he married a servant in his father's house, and she was the present applicant, having married again. He left his wife shortly after the marriage, and was subsequently sentenced for burglary at his father's rectory. In 1897 he visited his wife, and said he had been in the army as a schoolmaster. She had not seen him since.

In June, 1899, a sister had a letter from her brother, and in 1900 the wife read of a Corporal Edward Burrough being seriously wounded at Graspan, South Africa, and that the father said his son was dead. In 1901 the wife married again, and from inquiries at the War Office it appeared that Corporal Edward Burrough was still alive.

Leave was asked to presume the death as in or since June, 1899.

His Lordship granted the application.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

An Interesting French View.

M. d'Ollone, a distinguished French officer, who is estimated

first-rate authority about things Chinese, passes in the "Gaulois" a most pessimistic judgment about the durability of the republican constitution of China. He reminds us that it is a palpable error to suppose a lack of changeableness, as inherent, in the Chinese race. As a matter of fact, China is the very scene of constant revolutions and incessant transformations.

Thus it is incredible that the newly founded Chinese republic should be of any duration. The only chance for a lasting order of things the gallant officer sees in the possible success of Yuan Shih-kai—that is, in a coup d'état by which Yunn Shih-kai would make himself Emperor and found a new dynasty of his descendants. In this case the political development of China would be brought on a more solid footing. If, however, as is by no means impossible, his ambitions plans would end with his assassination, perfect anarchy would reign in the Celestial Empire for a long time, and an intervention of the Powers might appear unavoidable. M. d'Ollon is of opinion that neither as a federative state nor as a national body politic a republic of China could have any prospect of durability, for republican institutions are incompatible with the genius of the Chinese.

However that may be, it is certainly significant that a Frenchman of republican proclivities has very little confidence in the republic recently established in the Far East.

RECTOR'S SON.

An Astonishing Career.

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Docks.

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J. H. TAGGART,
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1912.

THE TITANIC INQUIRY.

The inquiry at Washington into the Titanic disaster may not be conducted on lines of which Britons wholly approve, but it is eliciting some extraordinary evidence nevertheless. There is, for instance, the fifth officer's observations as to the excitement under which Mr. Ismay laboured. They may be wholly true, but it is quite as likely that they are unconsciously exaggerated. It is only in the nature of things that the chairman of the White Star Company should show much anxiety at the threatened loss of the world's greatest liner of which he was so proud. It is just possible, too, that Lowe, the officer in question, was himself anxiously excited and that he has not been able since to rid himself of an exaggerated impression formed during those awful moments. At the time he was not aware of Mr. Ismay's identity and he was probably annoyed by what seemed indifference on the part of a passenger. Consider how often one man, in the heat of an argument, angrily asks another to keep cool and believes himself unexcited, and it is easy to understand how men, in a moment of disaster, may work heroically and yet be unable to collect impressions calmly and surely. The fifth officer may be stating what he believes to be absolute truth and may, none the less, be presenting a view almost previously distorted.

It is difficult, again, to arrive at the truth of the allegations made by the donkey-angineman of the Californian. He deliberately accuses his captain of neglecting to take notice of rockets and says that the entire crew talked of the disregard of these signals. Against that is Captain Lord's definite denial of these allegations and his admission that he saw white rockets, but none of distress. The wireless operator, on the other hand, supports Gill, the donkey-angineman in his statement that the crew were talking about having sighted rockets and he adds that Gill expected to get \$100 from some newspaper for a rocket story when he landed. The most probable explanation of all this is that there has been a deal of tattling going on. Someone, no doubt, saw rockets—whether white or distress rockets remains to be established—and the news, losing nothing on the way, spread throughout the entire crew which would naturally discuss it. But that proves nothing material. Certainly it does not prove that any captain was negligent in rendering assistance. It is difficult to entertain an allegation so monstrous, and no reasonable man would accept it without proof complete and final and convincing beyond all shadow of dispute. It is evident that, with evidence of this kind being offered, the Committee of Inquiry is faced with a difficult task in trying to arrive at the truth. But we do not doubt that the results of its labours will be immediately useful. That seems already assured by Senator Smith's statement of opinion that the result of the inquiry would be stringent American legislation regarding the use of wireless on ships. There seems ample need for such legislation.

DAY BY DAY.

He is not poor that hath not much but he who would have more.

Flora Leaving.
H.M.S. Flora leaves this evening for Weihaiwei.

English Mail.
The English Mail of March 30 was delivered in London on the 27th inst.

Opium Dross.
A youth was fined \$12 or three months' at the Magistracy this morning for being in possession of 13 taels of opium dross.

Sun's State Visit.
Yesterday morning Dr. Sun Yat-sen and two of his daughters paid a state visit to the Temple of the Five Hundred Genii.

Stabbed His Countryman.
At the Magistracy this morning a Japanese was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stabbing one of his countrymen.

Cemetery Caretaker Sentenced.
The caretaker of the Moham-madan Cemetery was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at the Magistracy this morning for assaulting a Chinese.

Seventh Day of Hearing.

The case arising out of the affair of the Yik Loong Bank in which Mr. W. V. Drummond is engaged, reached the seventh day of hearing to-day.

Local Visitors.

Among the visitors staying at the Hongkong Hotel are Madame Lloyd, whose voice is well known on the local stage, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stanhope, and Mr. R. A. Troy of San Francisco.

Mines' Output.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, informs us that the total output of the company's three mines for the week ending April 13, 1912, amounted to 35,007.37 tons and the sales during the period to 37,817.23 tons.

Prepared Opium.

For being in possession of one tael and one mace of prepared opium a man was fined \$55 or one month at the Magistracy this morning. He was further charged with unlawfully possessing a Winchester rifle without stock, and fined \$25 or a month.

Late Rev. C. J. Bosshardt.

Sympathetic reverence was made in St. John's Cathedral last night to the death of the Rev. C. J. Bosshardt of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who died suddenly on Friday evening. He was buried on Saturday.

Titanic Relief Funds.

The Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders have opened a subscription list on behalf of the Titanic relief funds. The committee have headed the list with a subscription of \$100. The list may be found in the Institute rooms.

A Remarkable Case.

On the charge sheet at the Police Court this afternoon the following particulars appeared, though the case was taken in Chambers:—Marian Monteith, late of Shanghai and Scotland, aged 34, and residing at the Peak Hotel, obtaining money under false pretences within the jurisdiction of Shanghai.

Relaying Tramlines.

The task of relaying a portion of the tramlines in Des Voeux Road is now nearing completion. We understand that the process of welding the rails has been abandoned and the old method of effecting a joint with plates and bolts is resorted to. The experiment in welding proved somewhat of a failure though the work of the welders was admirably carried out.

The A.D.C. in Canton.

The Amateur Dramatic Club paid a visit to Canton over the week end and gave a performance of "The Gondoliers" before a crowded house. The performance was greatly appreciated and the only criticism that could be passed was that the second act was not so good as the first. The cast was practically the same as during the run of the piece in Hongkong. Sunday was spent in sight seeing and the Amateur Thespians came home either by train or boat as fancy dictated.

Admiralty Appointments.

Lieut. K. H. O. Lane-Poole has been appointed to the H. M. S. Spartan on completing, for voyage out, and to H. M. S. Minotaur on recommissioning. Lieut. C. T. Wilson, has been appointed to the latter ship for physical training duties on recommissioning.

MY CHAI WITH DR. SUN YAT SEN.

The Loan and Mongolia.

CHINESE AND THE FOREIGNER.

(By James Tevnan.)

Did you ever look for a pin that had been dropped down a pit shaft? Well if you have any imagination at all, you will be able to gauge the difficulty of the task of finding a man in Canton even though he is, or was, the President of China. You can visit Canton four times a week for four years and Canton will still be a problem to you. The Cantonese finds his way about the city with its teeming population of two millions or more not by the names of the streets, but apparently by instinct.

I am inclined to go into details of my experience in the City of Rams but I must hold that over in favour of the more important matter of what Dr. Sun Yat-sen said to me.

I arrived at the Yamen of the now departed ex-Viceroy shortly before eight o'clock in the morning. I knew that it was likely that even a man of the importance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen had to sleep and that if he intended attending the receptions arranged in his honour, he would have to get out of bed. I also realised that if I landed at the Yamen after he had commenced his routine work of the day I would be grit in the wheel of his progress if I attempted to interview him and that the chances were he would be politely as possible, decline to see me. I was right; and after presenting my card indicating that the "Hongkong Telegraph" correspondent wished to speak to him I was asked to wait until he had finished breakfast.

The Meeting.
About half an hour later a fine looking, well-groomed man in frock coat, entered the entertaining hall and, though I was not present, I recognized the doctor immediately. He walked towards me, held out his hand, eyed me all over, and then smiled as much as to say, "Well, what am I for now?"

"Good morning," said Doctor Sun Yat-sen.

I returned the compliment and asked, "How do you feel after the stress of the revolution?"

"I feel alright," came the answer.

"How long do you propose to stay in Canton?"

"I intend staying two months but I cannot say for certain as I never know what might turn up in the meantime."

"How did you find Canton under the changed circumstances?"

"Very well."

"Better than you expected?"

"Yes."

"And what do you think should be the first move on the part of the new Authorities?"

"I think the people are now ready to turn their attention to industrial development and should, and I believe will, be encouraged in that direction."

"Are you in favour of the adoption of Western education and ideas?"

"Yes."

"Now I am going to ask you a strange question but I hope you will answer me."

"Yes."

Perfect Nonsense.
Is it true, as I have heard alleged, that there has been more "squeezing," misappropriation of public funds in contracts and other ways, under the new regime than under the Manchu Dynasty?"

"It is perfect nonsense for anyone to say that" (with emphasis) "yes perfect nonsense. To put an end to that was what the revolutionaries were fighting for."

"And the Belgian Loan?"

"Well, that, I think, can not be carried out owing to the obstruction put forward by the Four Power Group."

"And you cannot get money to meet your immediate needs?"

"We can get Chinese money, time."

"Has he been abroad, and is he conversant with ideas, principles and modes of procedure adopted in the West?"

"He has not been abroad but he has studied the conditions prevailing there and his assistants are men who are foreign students."

"Has he many assistants who have been abroad?"

"Yes, he has many assistants who have been in England and America who are aware of what obtains in those countries."

"Is it true that the Governor General here gave up his post the other day?"

"Yes and Wu Hon-man was elected yesterday by the Assembly in his place. The latter was formerly Governor before Chan Kwang-min and I took him to Nanjing as my private secretary."

"Do you think he will be popular?"

"I think he will be popular in Canton."

"What was Chan Kwang-min's idea for resigning?"

"He deemed that he had done his duty and wanted someone else to carry on the work."

Referring once more to the Four Power Loan, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said:—"If the Four Powers obstruct our progress by taking advantage of our present financial weakness the spirit of indignation will arouse many people and there will be a ready response to our call and I am confident the needs of the Government will be met." Immediately the Chinese became convinced that the foreigners are obstructing China they will immediately step in and rectify matters."

Concerning Mongolia.

"How about this trouble in Mongolia?"

"We do not expect any considerable trouble in Mongolia or on the Mongolian question, and I think the matter will soon be settled."

"What do you suggest should be done with Mongolia?"

"I suggest we should make Mongolia into provinces, the same as obtains in China. Inner Mongolia has wholeheartedly joined the Republic but outer Mongolia has yet to realise the change. As soon as they understand they will certainly come along with China. They are not educated enough to understand the question and this can only be brought about by enlightenment."

"How were you received by the people of Canton?"

"The people have received me very enthusiastically."

"I suppose for the next few weeks you will be besieged with dinners and receptions and other tokens of appreciation?"

"Well there are certainly many being arranged for me and I have already attended a few."

"Where do you go to-day at noon? I have noticed many preparations in town."

Doctor Sun Yat-sen smiled as he answered "I attend Wu Lum Tee at a reception given by the Governor at twelve o'clock."

"Any national functions?"

"Yes the Commemoration of Sia Kin Ye, who was murdered in the Boxer Rising of 1900. He intended to spread the revolutionary spirit and he was executed."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen then gave me an autographed photo and we discussed English politics for a few minutes. A warm handshake concluded an interesting half hour chat, the ex-President saying that he hoped we should have other opportunities of meeting.

In this I readily concurred.

THE WAY OF THE WEST.

Chinese Funeral.

At noon to-day there was to be seen, passing along Queen's Road a Chinese funeral procession, the coffin was of the usual Chinese type save only that it was painted or enamelled black, in this it resembled our own receptacle for the remains of the dead. Yet another unusual feature was to be observed in the addition of a number of wreaths of beautiful flowers, with which the coffin was covered, some on the top, and ends. In all other respects the cortège was essentially Chinese.

"Is this an innovation due to the Republican spirit which now pervades the Chinese breast?"

(a) The words "and an ordinary half yearly meeting" put of line 1 of article 32;

(b) The words "or half yearly" out of the line 4 of Article 52;

(c) The last word of line 8 and the first word of line 9 of Article 52;

(d) The words "and also at every ordinary half yearly meeting" in line 1 of Article 107;

(e) The word "half" in the line 1 of Article 110;

4. That the words "the Directors" shall be struck out of line 2 of Article No. 111 and the following words substituted therefor: "the Company" in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Directors";

Sir C. P. Chester seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

That concluded the business of the meeting.

HONGKONG LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. H. L. Dennys' Interesting Reminiscences

The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong was held at the Courts of Justice on Friday, April 26 at 5 p.m. Mr. H. L. Dennys, Senior, the President of the Society, taking the Chair. There was also present Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. H. J. Gaskell, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. H. W. Looker (Members of the Committee) and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Hon. Secretary) and several other members of the profession.

The Annual Report was laid before the Meeting and the accounts for the year 1911 were passed and confirmed.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, Senior, then delivered a farewell address to the members present, in which he said:

"As this is the last opportunity I shall have in Hongkong of addressing my fellow-practitioners I should like to say a few words with reference to the extremely flattering remarks made with reference to myself by my fellow-members of the Committee. It would be only a trifle observation to say that they are far in excess of my deserts but as evidencing the kindly feeling that has existed between the members of the Committee since they honoured me by electing me their president, I attach great value to those remarks, coming as they do from members of the legal profession with whom I have been intimately associated for so many years and at a time when I am in all human probability severing my connection with this Colony of which I have, for so many years been a resident."

Hongkong in 1868.

"I do not wish to weary you, gentlemen, but perhaps you will make allowances for me if I very shortly refer to when I first arrived in Hongkong in the year 1868. I may go a little further back than that and tell you that I did not arrive in 21 days as it is I suppose possible to do now. I took exactly 150 days from the time I sailed from the East India Docks until I arrived in the harbour here and on my way out sighted St. Paul's Island in the Southern India Ocean and afterwards the North West Cape of Australia.

"On my arrival to join the office of Mr. Gaskell, I found there were four solicitors practising in the Colony—Mr. Gaskell, who died a few days after my arrival—Mr. Hazeland, who was also Crown Solicitor, Mr. E. Sharp and Mr. H. C. Caldwell.

"Mr. Gaskell's office was in Club Chambers at the corner of D'Aguilar Street and Wellington Street next door to the Chambers of Mr. J. C. White and Mr. H. E. Pollard, Q.C. Messrs. Caldwell and Sharp had their offices in the Queen's Road and Mr. Hazeland had his office in the old Supreme Court opposite the Hongkong Club.

"The Governor at the time was Sir Richard McDonnell, the Colonial Secretary Mr. J. Gardiner Austin and Messrs. C. May and E. W. Goodliffe were the Magistrates with Mr. William Quinn, Captain Superintendent of Police.

"The Chief Justice was the Hon. John Smale, afterwards Sir John Smale, and the Attorney General was the Hon. Julian Pauncefote, afterwards Lord Pauncefote and Ambassador to the United States.

"The Hon. H. J. Ball was Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and Mr. H. J. Holmes was his clerk. The Registrar was Mr. Alexander.

"The City Hall was being built and was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh in the following year when he visited Hongkong in the Galatea.

"I landed at the Bank Wharf at the bottom of Pottinger Street, the Oriental Bank then being to the West of Pottinger Street on the Queen's Road and at the time there were practically no Chinese shops between the old Central Market and Murray Barracks.

"That matters were not quite so straitened as they are now may I think be gathered from the returns of the Supreme Court for 1868 from which it would appear that there were four cases at

Common Law tried, or partly tried in that year 1 case in Chancery, 6 Bankruptcies, 3 Appeal and 5 Admiralty cases.

"An advertisement as to the French Mail which was then known as the Messageries Impériales which appeared in the Government Gazette the day I landed shews too that commercial business was not then conducted as it is now; it reads as follows:—

(Either the Imperatrice or the Tigre will be despatched with Mails for Marseilles between the 1st and 8th January 1869; the exact time will be notified hereafter.)

Chinese Flag First Recognised

"We have heard and seen so much lately of the Chinese Republican flag that it may interest some of you to know that the first time a Chinese national flag was recognised was in 1868 when it was described by Admiral Keppel as 'three cornered, yellow ground, upon which a dragon will be designed, with the head towards the upper part of the flag, and will vary in dimensions, according to the size of the vessel by which it is worn'. In 1869 the triangular flag was replaced by the square dragon flag and this has now been replaced by the five barred flag of the Republic of China.

Gentlemen, I must not keep you longer but when I say that when I arrived there was as far as my recollection goes no European built houses at Kowloon, with the exception of the Naval Yard Depot and that with the exception of the signalman's house and a Government Sanatorium at the Peak there were no houses there you can understand that I have seen very many changes here in addition to the large reclamations from the sea and that the Hongkong of to-day is by no means the same place as that at which I arrived just after leaving School in England and before the Suez Canal was completed and telegraphic cable communication established. Upon the 26th December 1868 there were ninety foreign vessels stated by the "China Mail" as at Anchor in the Harbour—of these eight were steamers aggregating 7,809 tons and eighty two were sailing ships with a tonnage of 38,747 tons. The dollar was then quoted at six months sight at 4.4.3-8 while in July 1869 it was at six months sight 4.6.3-4.

Farewell.

"I will not weary you further with reminiscences and will now only bid you all farewell adding a sincere hope that before long Hongkong will fully recover from the serious depression it has suffered in consequence of the political upheaval in China and wishing every success to the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong."

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of a large number of the members of the Society presented Mr. H. L. Dennys Senior with a handsome Silver Salver in recognition of his services as President of the Society and as a mark of their esteem and regard for him personally. Mr. Dennys said that much as he valued the gift itself, he valued far more the thought which inspired it and the very kind remarks which had been made concerning him, the remembrance of which would cheer him for the remainder of his days.

IN MAN'S ATTIRE.

Although Dr. Mary E. Walker, who is still in New York, is best known as a woman who has worn men's attire for fifty years, she is remembered by soldiers of the Civil War as a nurse who was not afraid to give orders. When Gen. Burnside moved out of Warrenton he gave Dr. Walker credentials that permitted her to command supplies and rations for the sick and wounded. Soon after camp was broken the dislodged men were ordered back to Washington. A train was loaded, but did not move for half an hour, and Dr. Walker asked the engineer why he did not pull out.

"I have no orders," said he. "Then I will give you orders," said Dr. Walker; "start at once for Washington. Oh, yes, I have authority from Gen. Burnside," and she waved her letter in the engineer's face.

"Her orders were obeyed. She acted as conductor during the journey, and also nursed the sick

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The following are the results of the last and final Cup Shoot held at King's Park Range 600 yards on Saturday, the 27th and Sunday the 28th instant:—

A. Calvert.....	33	Sc.	33
R. E. O. Bird	29	2	31
A. Watson.....	28	1	29
J. Simpson.....	25	1	26
T. Grinshaw	25	Sc.	25
A. T. Walker.....	23	Sc.	23
F. Dean.....	20	2	22
B. Clae.....	22	4	26
H. J. Knight	22	4	26
Cup Winners.			
A. Class—A. Calvert.	200	yards	35
500 yards	33		
600 yards	33		
	101		
B. Class—G. H. May.	200	yards	31
500 yards	35		
600 yards	33		

DELUSION ABOUT JIU-JITSU

No Fatal Kidney Blow in this Art.

Before putting W. E. D. Stokes of New York on the table for an operation on his kidney his surgeons have before them a psychological task which is quite as important as anything they can do with their instruments. Mr. Stokes has returned from the tropics within a few days to make ready for the surgeons, and is still oppressed and deluded with the belief that he is a doomed man because of a jiu-jitsu attack on him by Japanese the night he was shot in Lillian Graham's apartment.

Whatever the danger from kidney blows they are not part of the jiu-jitsu game, among whose strongest points is the strangle-hold on the neck. In the few years since jiu-jitsu has excited foreign curiosity several professional athletes from Europe and America have gone to Japan to learn it, and it has been taught by Japanese experts in London. All the reports made by the visitors testify to its merits, but none mentions kidney blows as a means of disabling an opponent.

One of them tells the experience of William Lucifer, who went from London to Yokohama to give the method a thorough test under the best Japanese instruction.

Lucifer is a giant in stature and strength. At the first lesson, when the diminutive Hagiwara, a lightweight even for a Japanese, stood before him, Lucifer laughingly lifted him from the floor and playfully tossed him from arm to arm like a boy with ball. Hagiwara suddenly fastened himself on Lucifer's neck, in front and behind. The giant put forth all his strength to break the hold, but his wind soon failed him and he gave up.

Next Lucifer tried the "nodo-jime," as the strangle hold is known, on the teacher, who quickly squirmed his way out of it without showing the first sign of the loss of wind. At a second grip Lucifer lifted Hagiwara and shook him from side to side as a dog shakes a rat. Hagiwara was amazed at the strength that could handle him that way, but he came through the test smiling and with his breath still good. He had been trained to having a vice-grip his neck and knew how to resist it.

In proof of the ability that training had given him to withstand this most dangerous form of attack Hagiwara placed a pointed stick against his wind-pipe and let Lucifer push it with all his strength. The Japanese smiled through this test, which did not seem at all to affect his strength. When the stick was pressed in turn against Lucifer's windpipe he could not endure it half a minute. He said in his report that Sandow would be unable to hold his own for five minutes in a tussle with a master of jiu-jitsu like Hagiwara.

The strangle hold was the thing specially taught Lucifer in his lesson. Hagiwara never once struck him over the kidneys.

THE DUSUN OF BORNEO.

A Man Who Knows Not Poverty.

It is a little surprising that, though British North Borneo is but a few days' journey from here, next to nothing seems to be known in Hongkong about the inhabitants of that interesting protectorate; the prevailing idea being that the country is devoted solely to the rubber industry, and that it is peopled by Dyaks and Malays.

It is true that, down the west coast, there are some fifteen rubber estates, but the question of the population is another matter. There are about 200,000 people in the country, of whom scarcely 100 are Dyaks (emigrants from Sarawak) and 23,000 are Bajaus, of Malay origin.

Well nigh half the entire population is *Dusun*, a word which signifies agricultural or non-maritime folk. Probably the origin of these little men will never be known; they may or may not be aborigines; they may or may not be Chinese off-shoot. The average Dusun is shorter and more thick-set than the Chinaman, and, in feature and colour, more resembles the Filipino than any other type, but his language is peculiarly his own—a language of many inflections, of an enormous vocabulary, and one which the best European linguist could only master by two years of hard work. I may add that it is subdivided into four or five dialects. Happily most of the Dusuns who come in contact with the white man understand Malay, for I have never heard of a European, save the mission-priests, who knew more than a few sentences of any one of the native dialects.

Virtues and Vices.

The Dusun is certainly low in the scale of civilization, though it would scarcely be fair to dub him "degraded"; he is simple, honest, moral and truthful; franken, lazy, and invincibly stupid; timid, superstitious and essentially peaceable; has but little sense of humour and still less of gratitude. All his life long he is the slave of *adat*, or tribal custom; *adat* is his one excuse for, and explanation of, his every thought word and work, and one or two of his adats are "uncommon beasts." Of poverty he knows not the meaning, and he is not infrequent a man of much substance; his wealth consisting in brass guns and gongs, *tajaus* (large earthen pots used as household ornaments and sometimes as collars), buffaloes, pigs and padi.

In point of dress, these good souls differ from the majority of savages, for with them it is the woman—and not the man—who loves finery. The man is content with a pair of Chinese trousers and a vest, or even with merely a waist-cloth; but his wife, especially in her holiday garb, is rather a swell, though she never affects any colour but black, dark blue or violet, the material of which is cotton, or velvet obtained from Chinese traders in exchange for rice, tobacco or jungle-produce. The lady's garments never vary in shape, and they consist of a short petticoat, a cow-like hood, and a short, tight-fitting jacket, sometimes laced and buttoned with silver; while round her naked waist, she wears hundreds of brass rings threaded on rotan strips, and very often a girdle made of silver dollars linked together.

Near a Head-hunter.

The Dusun is not polygamous; he has rarely been head-hunter; preferring to leave the cheerful occupation to the more warlike Murut, and he never goes *angut*, or steals—unfaithful, but in this case must first be well assisted by a kampong-conference, a body which has no little power, and which settles all local grievances in accordance with its interpretation of the eternal *adat*.

The Dusuns also differ from most savages in that the women have equal rights with the men. True wife-beating is now, and then rigorously—as a permissible and healthful recreation, but at all religious ceremonies, births, funerals, and the planting and harvesting of crops, as well as at the tribal meetings,

the woman has even more voice than the man—possibly because her husband seizes an early opportunity, at these various functions, of rendering himself incapable of asserting his rights by means of liberal potations of arrack.

Religion with the Dusuns is a mere matter of obeying guidance that comes to them in dreams, of propitiating some nameless deity—or devil—with oblations of rice and boiled pork, and of driving off *hantu*, or ghosts, by means of tireless banging of gongs and drums. A very considerable proportion of the people, however, become converted to Catholicism. It should be added that many of the women undoubtedly possess the gift of "second sight" or clairvoyance.

Perhaps the worst trait in the racial character is the want of natural affection between parent and child. Even the nursing is kept quiet by being gagged with a ball of rice or raw cotton, and if it dies—it dies, and sons and daughters never dream of allegiance, loyalty or duty towards their parents. Indeed the only time that family feeling really asserts itself is over the exercise of a form of vendetta, for that demands that the relatives of a murdered person shall put an end to the slayer—usually by means of poison.

H. W. G. Hyrst.

NEW STEEL MOTOR BOAT.

Order Placed with Bailey's Yard.

We are informed that the Asiatic Petroleum Co. have placed with Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Kowloon, an order for a new twin screw steel motor house boat for service at Haiphong.

The new motor boat will be 11ft. over all, 12ft. 6in. beam, and is designed by the builders to attain a speed of 10 miles an hour or a draft of 2ft. 6in. An upper deck is to be provided with wheel house and canvas awning and the accommodation of the vessel will consist of European cabins with beds, drawers, lockers, pantry and lavatories; crew's space and galley aft. The motors will be a twin set of Kelvin Heavy Commercial type of 30 to 40 horse power, to start on benzine and run on kerosene, low tension magneto ignition, governor and water cooled silencer.

Messrs. Bailey have just shipped to Vancouver, per s.s. *Bulwer*, two motor boats of 28ft. two of 25ft. and one of 40ft. in length, all nine vessels being to the order of Mr. James B. Wood of Vancouver, for whom they built the cruiser *Orion* last year and who personally supervises the work. The 40 ft. boat is fitted with a Loew-victor 40 horse power engine, the 45 footer with a Canadian Fairbanks Heavy Duty 20 horse power engine and the 60 ft. boat with Twin Eastern Standard 50 horse power and twin atlas engines of 40 horse power respectively.

All these vessels are of the cabin cruiser type, with deep cut-in keels to give stability and steadiness at sea. They are fitted with crew's quarters, saloon, state rooms, gallery, pantry, library and bath room. The hulls are of selected teak, brass and copper fastened, all cook fittings of polished brass and the interiors of Philippine mahogany, the workmanship throughout being of the very highest class.

In addition to eight smaller boats, the firm have this year turned out the 35 footer *Elo* for Mr. R. Timmerscheidt, the 27 footer Imp. for Capt. C. A. James, the 25 footer *White Rose* for W. W. Keeley, and two 100 horse power boats for the United States Government which left for Manila last week under their own power.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day
The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
The Great Raymond at the Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Tuesday, April 30, 1912
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Co. on Spring weaving and Dyeing Co. Ltd.

BUTTER. BUTTER.
We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

! ! REDUCTIONS ! !
DAISY BRAND 80 cents per lb.
DAIRYMAID " 75 " "
BUTTERCUP " 70 " "
PASTRY " 65 " "
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

BY MAIL

HONGKONG LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. H. L. Denys' Interesting Reminiscences.

The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong was held at the Courts of Justice on Friday, April 26 at 5 p.m. Mr. H. L. Denys, Senior, the President of the Society, taking the Chair. There was also present Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. H. W. Looker (Members of the Committee) and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Hon. Secretary) and several other members of the profession.

The Annual Report was laid before the Meeting and the account for the year 1911 were passed and confirmed.

Mr. H. L. Denys, Senior, then delivered a farewell address to the members present, in which he said:

"As this is the last opportunity I shall have in Hongkong of addressing my fellow-practitioners I should like to say a few words with reference to the extremely flattering remarks made with reference to myself by my fellow-members of the Committee. It would be only a trite observation to say that they are far in excess of my deserts, but as evidencing the kindly feeling that has existed between the members of the Committee since they honoured me by electing me their president, I attach great value to these remarks, coming as they do from members of the legal profession with whom I have been intimately associated for so many years and at a time when I am in all human probability severing my connection with this Colony of which I have for so many years been a resident."

Hongkong in 1868.

"I do not wish to weary you, gentlemen, but perhaps you will make allowances for me if I very shortly refer to when I first arrived in Hongkong in the year 1868. I may go a little further back than that and tell you that I did not arrive in 21 days as it is, I suppose possible to do now. I took exactly 159 days from the time I sailed from the East India Docks until I arrived in the harbour here and on my way out sighted St. Paul's Island in the Southern India Ocean and afterwards the North West Cape of Australia.

"On my arrival to join the office of Mr. Gaskell I found there were four solicitors practising in the Colony—Mr. Gaskell, who died a few days after my arrival—Mr. Hazelton, who was also Crown Solicitor, Mr. E. Sharp and Mr. H. C. Caldwell.

"Mr. Gaskell's office was in Club Chambers at the corner of D'Aguilar Street and Wellington Street next door to the Chambers of Mr. J. C. White and Mr. H. E. Pollard, Q.C. Messrs. Caldwell and Sharp had their offices in the Queen's Road and Mr. Hazelton had his office in the old Supreme Court opposite the Hongkong Club.

"The Governor at the time was Sir Richard MacDonnell, the Colonial Secretary Mr. J. Gardiner Austin and Messrs. C. May and E. W. Goodliffe were the Magistrates with Mr. William Quinn, Captain Superintendent of Police.

"The Chief Justice was the Hon. John Smale, afterwards Sir John Simle, and the Attorney General was the Hon. Julian Pauncefote, afterwards Lord Pauncefote and Ambassador to the United States.

"The Hon. H. J. Ball was Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and Mr. H. J. Holmes was his clerk. The Registrar was Mr. Alexander.

"The City Hall was being built and was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh in the following year when he visited Hongkong in the Galatea.

"I landed at the Bank Wharf at the bottom of Pottinger Street, the Oriental Bank then being to the West of Pottinger Street on the Queen's Road and at the time there were practically no Chinese shops between the old Central Market and Murray Barracks.

"That matters were not quite so strenuous as they are now may I think be gathered from the returns of the Supreme Court for 1868 from which it would appear that there were four cases at

Common Law tried, or partly tried in that year 1 case in Chancery, 6 Bankruptcies, 3 Appeal and 5 Admiralty cases.

"An advertisement to the French Mail which was then known as the Messageries Impériales which appeared in the Government Gazette the day I landed shews too that commercial business was not then conducted as it is now; it reads as follows:—

(Either the Imperatrice or the Figaro will be despatched with

Cables for Marseilles between the

1st and 8th January 1869; the

exact time will be notified here-

after).

Chinese Flag First Recognised.

"We have heard and seen so much lately of the Chinese Republican flag that it may interest some of you to know that the first time a Chinese national flag was recognised was in 1868 when it was described by Admiral Keppel as 'three-cornered yellow ground, upon which a dragon will be designed; with the head towards the upper part of the flag, and will vary in dimensions, according to the size of the vessel by which it is worn'. In 1869 the triangular flag was replaced by the square dragon flag and this has now been replaced by the five-barred flag of the Republic of China.

"Gentlemen, I must not keep you longer but when I say that when I arrived there was as far as my recollection goes no European built houses at Kowloon, with the exception of the Naval Yard Depot and that with the exception of the signalmen's house and a Government Sanatorium at the Peak there were no houses there, you can understand that I have now seen very many changes here in addition to the large reclamations from the sea and that the Hongkong of to-day is by no means the same place as that at which I arrived just after leaving School in England and before the Suez Canal was completed and telegraphic cable communication established. Upon the 26th December 1868 there were ninety foreign vessels stated by the 'China Mail' as at Anchor in the Harbour—of these eight were steamers aggregating 7,809 tons and eighty-two were sailing ships with a tonnage of 38,747 tons. The dollar was then quoted at six months sight at 4.3-8 while in July 1869 it was at six months sight 4.6-3.

Farewell.

"I will not weary you further with reminiscences and will now only bid you all farewell adding a sincere hope that before long Hongkong will fully recover from the serious depression it has suffered in consequence of the political upheaval in China and wishing every success to the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong."

"At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of a large number of the members of the Society presented Mr. H. L. Denys Senior with a handsome Silver Salver in recognition of his services as President of the Society and as a mark of their esteem and regard for him personally. Mr. Denys said that much as he valued the gift itself, he valued far more the thought which inspired it and the very kind remarks which had been made concerning him, the remembrances of which would cheer him for the remainder of his days.

IN MAN'S ATTIRE.

Although Dr. Mary E. Walker, who is ill in New York, is best known as a woman who has worn man's attire for fifty years, she is remembered by soldiers of the Civil War as a nurse who was not afraid to give orders.

When Gen. Burnside moved out of Warrenton he gave Dr. Walker

credentials that permitted her to command supplies and rations for the sick and wounded. Soon afterwards was broken the disabled men were ordered back to Washington.

A train was loaded, but did not move for half an hour, and Dr. Walker asked the engineer why he did not pull out. "I have no orders," said he.

"Then I will give you orders," said Dr. Walker; "start at once for Washington. Oh, yes, I have authority from Gen. Burnside," and she waved her letter in the engineer's face.

For orders were obeyed. She acted as conductor during the journey, and also nursed the sick men.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The following are the results of the last and final Cup Shoot held at King's Park Range 600 yards on Saturday, the 27th and Sunday the 28th instant:—

A. Calvert.....	33 Sc.	33
R. E. O. Bird.....	29	2
A. Watson.....	28	1
J. Simpson.....	25	1
T. Crimshaw.....	25	Sc.
A. T. Walker.....	23	Sc.
P. Dean.....	20	2
B. Clues.....	22	
H. J. Knight.....	22	4
Cup Winners.		26
A. Calvert.....	200 yards.....	35
200 yards.....	500 yards.....	33
500 yards.....	600 yards.....	33

DELUSION ABOUT JIU-JITSU

No Fatal Kidney Blow in this Art.

Before putting W. E. D. Stokes of New York on the table for an operation on his kidney his surgeons have before them a psychological task which is quite as important as anything they can do with their instruments. Mr. Stokes has returned from the tropics within a few days to make ready for the surgeons and is still oppressed and deluded with the belief that he is a doomed man because of a jiu-jitsu attack on him by Japanese the night he was shot in Lillian Graham's apartment.

Whatever the danger from kidney blows they are not part of the jiu-jitsu game, among whose strongest points is the strangling hold on the neck. In the few years since jiu-jitsu has excited foreign curiosity several professional athletes from Europe and America have gone to Japan to learn it, and it has been taught by Japanese experts in London. All the reports made by the visitors testify to its merits, but none mentions kidney blows as a means of disabling an opponent.

One of them tells the experiences of William Lucifer, who went from London to Yokohama to give the method a thorough test under the best Japanese instruction.

Lucifer is a giant in stature and strength. At the first lesson, when the diminutive Hagiwara, a lightweight even for a Japanese, stood before him, Lucifer laughingly lifted him from the floor and playfully tossed him from arm to arm like a boy with a ball. Hagiwara suddenly fastened himself on Lucifer's neck, in front and behind. The giant put forth all his strength to break the hold, but his wind soon failed him and he gave up.

Next Lucifer tried the "nodjime," the strangle hold known, on the teacher, who quickly squirmed his way out of it without showing the first sign of the loss of wind. At a second grip Lucifer lifted Hagiwara and shook him from side to side as a dog shakes a rat. Hagiwara was amazed at the strength that could handle him that way, but he came through the test smiling and with his breath still good. He had been trained to having a vice grip his neck and knew how to resist it.

In proof of the ability that training had given him to withstand this most dangerous form of attack Hagiwara placed a pointed stick against his windpipe and let Lucifer push it with all his strength. The Japanese smiled through this test, which did not seem at all to affect his strength. When the stick was pressed in turn against Lucifer's windpipe he could not endure it half a minute. He said in his report that Sandow would be unable to hold his own for five minutes in a tussle with a master of jiu-jitsu like Hagiwara.

The strangle hold was the thing especially taught Lucifer in his lessons. Hagiwara never once struck him over the kidneys.

THE DUSUN OF BORNEO.

A Man Who Knows Not Poverty.

It is a little surprising that, though British North Borneo is but a few days' journey from here, next to nothing seems to be known in Hongkong about the inhabitants of that interesting protectorate; the prevailing idea being that the country is devoted solely to the rubber industry, and that it is peopled by Dyaks and Malays.

It is true that, down the west coast, there are some fifteen rubber estates, but the question of

the population has even more voice than the man—possibly because his husband sojourns on early opportunity, at these various functions, of rendering himself incapable of asserting his rights by means of liberal portions of arrak.

Religion with the Dusuns is a matter of obeying guidance that comes to them in dreams, of propitiating some nameless deity or devil-with-oblations of rice and boiled pork, and of driving off *hautes*, or ghosts, by means of firecrackers banging of gongs and drums. A very considerable proportion of the people has, however, become converted to Catholicism. It should be added that many of the women undoubtedly possess the gift of "second sight" or clairvoyance.

Perhaps the worst trait in the racial character is the want of natural affection between parent and child. Even the nursing is kept quiet by being gagged with a ball of rice or raw cotton, and if it dies—it dies; and sons and daughters never dream of allegiance, loyalty or duty towards their parents. Indeed the only time that family feeling really asserts itself is over the exercise of a form of vendetta, for adult demands that the relatives of a murdered person shall put an end to the slayer—usually by means of poison.

H. W. G. Hyrst.

NEW STEEL MOTOR BOAT.

Order Placed with Bailey's Yard.

We are informed that the Asiatic Petroleum Co. have placed with Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Kowloon, an order for a new twin screw steel motor boat for service at Haiphong.

The new motor boat will be 61ft. over all, 12ft. 6in. beam, and is designed by the builders to attain a speed of 10 miles an hour or a draft of 2ft. 6in. An upper deck is to be provided with wheel house and canvas awning and the accommodation of the vessel will consist of European cabins with beds, drawers, lockers, pantry and lavatories; crew's space and galley. The motors will be a twin set of Kelvin Heavy Commercial type of 30 to 40 horse power, to start on benzine and run on kerosene, low tension magneto ignition, governor and water cooled silencer.

Messrs. Bailey have just shipped to Vancouver, per s.s. Bellerophon, two motor boats of 28ft. two of 25ft. and one of 10ft. in length and have, nearing completion, two vessels of 50ft., one of 50ft. and one of 45ft. in length, all nine vessels being to the order of Mr. James B. Wood of Vancouver, for whom they built the cruiser Orion last year and who personally supervises the work. The 40 ft. boat is fitted with a Loew-victor 40 horse power engine, the 45 footer with a Canadian Fairbanks Heavy Duty 20 horse power engine and the 60 ft. boat with Twin Eastern Standard 50 horse power and twin atlas engines of 40 horse power respectively.

All these vessels are of the cabin cruiser type, with deep cast iron keels to give stability and steadiness at sea. They are fitted with crews quarters, saloon, state rooms, lavatory, pantry, library and bath room. The hulls are of selected teak, brass and copper fastened, all deck fittings of polished brass and the interiors of Philippine mahogany, the workmanship throughout being of the very highest class.

In addition to eight smaller boats, the firm have this year turned out the 35 footer *Ela* for Mr. R. Timmerscheidt, the 27 footer *Imp*. for Capt. C. A. James, the 25 footer *White Rose* for W. W. Kuile and two 100 horse power boats for the United States Government which left for Manila last week under their own power.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
The Great Raymond at the Theatre Royal, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, April 30th
Extraordinary Games, M.C. Company, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8 p.m.
Waving and Dying Co. Ltd., 11 p.m.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

! ! REDUCTIONS ! !

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" 75 "

"BUTTERCUP" 70 "

PASTRY 65 "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

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WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1912.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART. PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

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DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

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100 SPLITS \$2.00 DELIVERED.

VESSELS LOADING.

European Ports.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight	To be Apply To	Despatched.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	10 May	
London and Antwerp	Denbighshire	J. M. & Co.	15 June	
Marseilles, via Snigon	V. de la Ciotat	M. M. Co.	7 May	
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27 May	
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	O. J. V. Ahlers	do	5 May	
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	C. F. Læjsz	H. A. L.	10 May	
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Scandinia	H. A. L.	7 June	
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Arcadia	H. A. L.	31 May	
do do	Bohemian	S. W. & Co.	19 May	
Bremen Naples, Genoa &c.	China	S. W. & Co.	1 May	
do do	Afria	S. W. & Co.	19 June	
New York, San Francisco and Canada.	Kleist	N. D. L.	30 April	

New York	Matoppo	Bank Line	15 May	
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	30 April, 1 p.m.	
do do do	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	21 May	
do do do	Nile	P. M. Co.	14 May, 1 p.m.	
do do do	Persia	P. M. Co.	11 June	
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 May	
do do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	28 May	
do do do do	Tonyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 June	
Moxico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	25 June	
do do do	H'kong Maru	T. K. K.	7 June, Noon	
Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	O. S. K.	14 May	
Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	T. K. K.	8 August	
Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	T. K. K.	4 October	
Victoria & Tacoma via Shanghai & Japan	Panama Maru	O. S. K.	30 April	
do do do	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	28 May	
Victoria, and Tacoma via Japan	Unicoro Maru	O. S. K.	13 June	
do do do	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	11 July	
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Emp. of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	11 May	
do do do	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	1 June	
do do do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	22 June	
Seattle, via Nagasaki &c.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	3 May, Noon	

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	10 May, Noon	
do do	Guthrie	B. & S.	5 May	
do do	Coblenz	M. & Co.	18 May	
Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.	Fultala	J. M. & Co.	10 May	
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Totomi Maru	N. Y. K.	4 May	
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	half May	
Japan	Tjipanis	J. C. J. L.	half May	
do	Tjimanoek	J. C. J. L.	half May	
Java, etc.	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	half May	
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of May	
Anping via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	1 May	
Manila	Yuenhsang	J. M. & Co.	4 May	
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	10 May	
do do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	8 May	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kumsang	J. M. & Co.	30 April	
Kobe and Moji	Coblenz	N. D. L.	3 May	
Kobe and Yokohama	Fazilka	J. M. & Co.	2 May, Noon	
Yokohama and Kobe	Andalusia	do	30 April	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Slavonia	B. & S.	30 April	
do do do	Ilunam	B. & S.	1 May	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	1 June, about	
do do do	Bayorn	H. A. L.	8 May	
do do do	Ernest Simons	M. M. Co.	6 May	
do do do	Alesia	H. A. L.	23 May	
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Segovia	H. A. L.	4 June	
Shanghai	Bulow	N. D. L.	2 May	
do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	5 May, d'light	
do	Linan	B. & S.	4 May	
do	Tjumahi	J. C. J. L.	half May	
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	half May	
Chenan	B. & S.	B. & S.	2 May	

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TELEPHONE NO. 1.

PASSENGERS.

Outward.

Per P. and O. steamer China, connecting with the steamer Oceanus at Colombo. From London March 23.
To Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Trololan and children.

To Singapore.—Mr. G. Frazer, Mr. B. R. C. Reid, Mr. H. de B. Williams, Mr. F. R. Sayers, Mr. N. W. Steinberg, Mr. H. H. Holdbrook, Mr. W. L. Horwell, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Mr. E. W. Tayleur, Mr. P. A. Winter, Miss L. Shand, Mr. G. E. Teale, Mr. R. J. A. Wynne, Capt. R. L. Moore, Mr. J. Milne, Mrs. L. W. Purchas, To Penang: Mr. Park and child.

From Marseilles March 30.

To Singapore.—Mr. A. Frazer, Per P. and O. steamer Syria, from London March 23.

To Shanghai.—Mrs. and Miss C. L. Lowden.

To Hongkong.—Mrs. Ormiston and child, Mrs. W. J. Ratty and child.

To Samarang.—Miss K. Pen-trath.

To Singapore.—Mr. E. Pugh, Mrs. Wellerstan, Mrs. and Miss Abrams, Mrs. J. B. Morrell, Capt. H. G. H. Morrell, Mr. W. R. G. Hickory, Mrs. E. Southampton, Dr. C. Strickland, Mr. C. A. R. Goatley, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Anoutt.

To Penang.—Mr. Park and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir and child, Mr. G. Forb, From Genoa April 4.

To Yokohama: Mrs. R. Sulzer, To Shanghai: Mr. P. Breunschiott, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gilts and child, Mrs. Weber and family, To Tsingtau: Miss L. Holland.

To Hongkong.—Mrs. Ormiston and child, Mrs. W. J. Ratty and child.

To Samarang.—Miss K. Pen-trath.

To Singapore.—Mr. E. Pugh, Mrs. Wellerstan, Mrs. and Miss Abrams, Mrs. J. B. Morrell, Capt. H. G. H. Morrell, Mr. W. R. G. Hickory, Mrs. E. Southampton, Dr. C. Strickland, Mr. C. A. R. Goatley, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Anoutt.

To Penang.—Mr. Park and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weir and child, Mr. G. Forb, From Genoa April 4.

To Yokohama: Mrs. K. Ogilvie, Mr. F. Singer.

To Shanghai.—Mrs. and Master Wedermayer.

To Hongkong.—Mr. W. T. Harbord, Mrs. A. C. Cleverley and child, Mrs. King.

To Singapore.—Mrs. T. W. Rowley and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hanson, Mr. H. K. Shaw, Miss A. L. MacKenzie, Mrs. W. Blake and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams and child, Mr. P. Armstrong, Mr. N. Robertson, Mr. Handmann, Mr. A. E. Davis.

To Penang.—Mrs. Neubronner and children, Commander Mills, R.N., Mrs. and Misses J. F. Mills, Mr. F. H. N. Evans, Mr. T. H. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dishman, Mr. C. H. Allin and child, Mr. W. C. Harley.

To Singapore.—Mr. de Roquemont.

Per P. and O. steamer Morea, connecting with the steamer Delta at Colombo. From London April 10.

To Shanghai: Mrs. Henderson.

To Singapore: Mr. E. A. Gibson, Mr. H. C. H. Lane, To Penang: Mrs. and Master Jarvis.

From Marseilles, April 20.

To Hongkong: Mr. H. Sutton, To Singapore: Mr. J. Williamson.

To Penang:—Mrs. Neubronner and children, Commander Mills, R.N., Mrs. and Misses J. F. Mills, Mr. F. H. N. Evans, Mr. T. H. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dishman, Mr. C. H. Allin and child, Mr. W. C. Harley.

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FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alderney	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astraea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddo	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukung
Brionmont	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Chorub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,970	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Vale	Canton
Faunus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Rosoman	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwanao
Kinshu	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Murray	Hankow
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. Pasco	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,300	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D. S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lamb	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. D. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	500	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Yangtze
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depot ship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archibald	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brigden	Hongkong
Temar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	12,000	Comdr. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungkiang
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Usk	T.B.D.	500	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Blott	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Admir-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	500	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	330	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	105	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mullock	Hankow
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines:	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 36	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	—	—	—	—	—
No. 37	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner	—	—	—	—	—
No. 38	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. 035	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward	—	—	—	West River	—
T.B. 036	Lieut.-Comdr. Davies	—	—	—	West River	—
T.B. 037	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol	—	—	—	West River	—
T.B. 038	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour	—	—	—	West River	—
AMERICAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Clongapo
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign G. M. Yates	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Yangtze River
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Graves	Yangtze River
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. H. Hill	Canton
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Cake	Yangtze River
Chuuney	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Shanghai
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Yangtze River
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Clongapo
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt.-Com. V. S. Houston	—
Helena	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	Clongapo
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Clongapo
Monadnock	Monitor	3,000	6	3,000	Lieut. E. P. Scarz	Swatow
Moore	Monitor	4,083	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	So. P. Waters
Pam	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. G. A. Woodruff	—
Piscaquita	Gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Pompey	Sea-going tug	854	2	1,600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Quirios	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. L. Lowe	Shanghai
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze River
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	18,000	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bispham	Wuchang
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	200	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze River
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Wompattuck	Tug	402	—	—	Chief Batson P. E. Radcliffe	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.	—	—	—	—	—	—
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo	Transport	8,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Clongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. C. F. Pond	Clongapo
West Virginia	—	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Clongapo
Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland	—	—	—	—	—	—
GERMAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emden	Cruiser	3,000	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restoff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armored cruiser	11,000	36	26,000	Captain v. Ussler	Tsingtau
Iltis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Goben	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselow	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Yangtze River
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lat. Borromberg	Shanghai
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. L. Rupp	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lat. Führ. Fricke	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
Dupleix	Armored cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	—
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—	—
Decidé	Gunboat	945	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linarens	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estenu	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Biscall	Tongku
Peteh	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Puech	Saigon
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Combet	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marr	Saigon
Porle	Submarine	700	—	—	—	—
Proteo	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Styx	Armored gunboat	1,708	10	1,700	Lieut. Seriot	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	—
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	—
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	—
Pistole	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Korandson	Saigon
Vauhan	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	—
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bibel	Cap. St. Jacques
Manöhe						

SPORT.**RESULTS OF HOME FOOTBALL MATCHES.****State of League Tables.**

The results of the home football matches, with the state of the League tables, on Saturday March 30 are given below:

League—Division 1.						
P. W. L. D. P.						
Blackburn R.	30	16	7	7	39	
Newcastle United....	17	11	6	3	33	
Bolton W.	33	18	13	2	38	
Everton.....	31	17	11	4	38	
Sheffield W.	33	14	11	8	36	
Aston Villa.....	33	14	12	7	35	
West Brom. A.	29	13	9	5	33	
Sheffield United....	31	12	13	9	33	
Tottenham H.	31	13	11	7	33	
Sunderland.....	33	11	11	11	33	
Middlesbrough....	31	12	11	8	32	
Bradford City....	31	13	10	6	31	
Manchester U.	30	11	10	9	31	
Notts County....	31	13	11	5	31	
Woolwich A.	32	11	13	8	30	
Oldham Athletic....	30	11	12	7	29	
Preston N. E.	32	10	15	7	27	
Manchester City....	32	8	15	9	25	
Liverpool.....	32	8	15	9	25	
Bury.....	32	9	20	8	18	
Aston Villa. 6. Manchester United 0						
Bolton Wanderers 1. Bury.....						
Bradford City 5. Sheffield Wednesday 1						
Oldham Athletic 2. Middlesbrough 0						
Notts County 3. Shiffield United 1						
Manchester City 1. 2 Sunderland 0						
Newcastle United 1. 2 Tottenham						
Hotsbury 0						
Preston North End 2 Liverpool 1						

League Division 2.

League—Division 2.						
P. W. L. D. P.						
Burnley	33	21	5	7	43	
Cheltenham	32	19	7	6	41	
Duchy County	31	18	7	6	42	
Hull City	32	15	10	7	37	
Clapton Orient	31	10	12	3	35	
Grimsby Town	31	11	13	7	35	
Warrington W.	31	13	10	3	34	
Fulham	30	14	11	5	33	
Barnsley	29	11	7	11	33	
Notts R.	32	14	13	6	32	
Bradford	32	11	13	8	30	
Leicester Fosse	32	11	14	7	29	
Birmingham	32	11	16	5	27	
Blackpool	31	10	14	7	27	
Stockport County	31	9	14	8	26	
Huddersfield	31	10	15	6	26	
Bristol City	32	10	17	5	26	
Glossop	30	13	13	11	23	
Leeds City	32	9	19	4	22	
Gainsboro T.	30	11	11	19		
Bristol City ... 2 Birmingham....						
Grimsby Town. 1. Hull City....						
Wolverhampton ... 0 Fulham						
Clapton Orient 1. Biddulph T. 1						
Glossop 1. *Notts. F. 1.						
Leicester Fosse 3 Bradford 1						
Derby County. 1. *Leeds City 0						
*Burnley 4 Stockport C. 1						

Southern League.

Southern League.						
P. W. L. D. P.						
Queen's Park R.	32	19	6	7	45	
Plymouth Argyle	32	18	8	6	42	
Swindon	29	19	7	3	41	
Northampton	30	17	7	6	40	
Coventry City	32	16	11	5	37	
Millwall Athletic....	32	13	9	10	36	
Brighton and Hove 30 14 9 7 33						
Watford	31	12	9	10	34	
Crystal Palace	31	12	11	8	32	
Reading	30	10	9	11	31	
Norwich C.	32	10	14	11	31	
W. Ham United....	30	12	13	5	29	
Stoke	32	10	13	9	29	
Exeter City	32	15	9	25		
Bristol R.	31	8	14	9	25	
Luton	32	7	15	10	24	
Brentford	31	8	15	8	21	
Southampton	31	8	15	8	21	
New Brompton ...	31	6	17	8	20	
Leyton	31	5	18	8	18	
*B'ton & Hove A 8 Queen's Park R. 1						
*Stoke	1	Brentford				
*Coventry City ... 1 Exeter City ... 1						
*Norwich City ... 1 Watford ... 1						
*Crystal Palace ... 1 Reading ... 1						
*Southampton ... 1 Plymouth A....						
*Northampton ... 2 4 Ilfracombe A....						
*Luton ... 3 Bristol Rovers ... 1						
New Brompton ... 2 *Leyton ... 1						

Scottish League.

Scottish League.						
P. W. L. D. P.						
Rangers	32	23	6	3	49	
Celtic	32	16	6	10	42	
Clyde	31	18	9	4	40	
Partick Thistle ...	31	15	8	8	38	
Dundee	32	12	11	7	31	
Morton	30	12	11	7	31	
Heart of Midlothian	27	11	8	8	30	
Aberdeen	28	12	10	6	30	
Falkirk	29	12	11	6	30	
Hamilton	32	11	8	8	30	
Airdrieonians ...	30	10	12	8	28	
Third Lanark ...	31	11	14	6	26	
Hebden Bridge	32	11	16	5	27	
Motherwell	29	10	15	4	24	
Kilmarnock	31	10	17	4	21	
Raith Rovers ...	32	8	16	8	21	
St. Mirren	29	6	14	9	21	
Queen's Park ...	31	6	17	8	20	
*Queen's Park 2 Airdrieonians 1						
*Partick Thistle 2 Raith Rovers 2						
*Hibernian ... 0 St. Mirren ... 0						
*Dundee ... 3 Third Lanark ... 2						
*Kilmarnock ... 0 Rangers ... 2						
*Aberdeen ... 0 Clyde ... 0						
Falkirk ... 3 Hamilton Academical F.C.						

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—SECOND DIVISION.						
*St. Bernard 2 Ayr United ... 2						
Gordonbrae 1. Edinburgh Academical F.C.						

CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Bouin Retains his Title. Thus, on the occasion of the tenth International Cross-country Championship, which was decided on Saturday March 30, from the Sports Ground, Edinburgh, quite a large crowd assembled. The competing countries, as has been the case since 1907, were England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and France. Since the institution of this international in 1903, England has swept the boards so far as the team championship is concerned. Individually, too, they had been foremost, for with Alf Shirrah and A. Aldridge at their best the other nations were meeting rumors of much higher mettle. In recent years, too, they had been well served by A. E. Wood, but they received a check last year at Newport, when that plucky Frogman, Jean Bouin, who had given Wood such a hard race for the title at Derby two years previously